

DEAD AT LAST.

The Infamous Force Bill Put to Rest Forever After an Exciting Scene in the Senate.

An Interesting Call Which Senators Aldrich and Stewart Made on Senator Stanford in New York.

HOW IT WAS ALL DONE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Aldrich's 52d rule and Senator Hoar's Force Bill were again laid aside in the Senate Tuesday by one of the most brilliant and most successful of the several pieces of strategy that have marked the attempt of the radical Senators to gain Republican control of elections. The latest coup d'état was arranged and managed by the young Senator from Colorado, Mr. Wolcott, who has during the present session shown himself to be a man of brains, force and action. There was the greatest excitement in the Senate chamber while the vote was being taken on the Colorado Senator's motion to take up the Reapportionment Bill, and Senators Hoar and Edmunds were almost beside themselves with anger at the repeated manifestations of applause that came from the occupants of the galleries at each set-back, which the radical Senators met with.

Senator Aldrich, who had charge of the proposed closure rule, was not taken unawares by the flank movement of the anti-Force Bill Senators under the lead of Mr. Wolcott. All day Monday the managers of both sides were busy arranging the preliminaries of this morning's fight. Mr. Wolcott needed eight votes, and he succeeded late last night in receiving assurance that he had a sufficient number. Those who agreed to support his motion were Senators Teller, Jones of Nevada, Stewart, Washburn and Cameron. These votes, with that of Senator Ingalls, who was paired against the Force Bill, and that of Senator Stanford, who was absent unpaired, turned the tide and rendered the Reapportionment Bill before the Senate by a vote of 35 yeas to 34 nays.

Soon after the Senate met it was noticed that something unusual was to occur. Almost every Senator was in his seat. The Democratic leader, Mr. Gorman, sat calm and cool, as usual, keeping a watchful eye on every one of his men, and making a record of pairs. On the Republican side Mr. Aldrich was alert, and Mr. Wolcott, who was more restless than usual, moved rapidly about the chamber holding conferences with the Senators who had agreed to stand by him in his motion to side-track the Force Bill. Finally, when the moment for action came, Senator Jones, of Nevada, was absent, and hostilities were suspended for awhile until the Nevada Senator was found. Then, with a flushed face, the handsome young Colorado Senator arose and in a ringing voice moved to take up the Reapportionment Bill. Instantly there was a commotion in the Senate. Senator Morgan, who was making a set speech against the closure rule when interrupted by the breezy voice from Colorado, was greatly surprised. But when he heard the nature of the motion he smiled and said he would yield with great pleasure. He was about to say something very interesting, but he would gladly yield and sincerely hoped he would never be called upon to finish his speech.

Just before the vote was announced it was discovered by the Force Bill men with some consternation that Senator Stanford was absent and not paired, as Mr. Daniel, who had been paired with him, transferred his pair to Mr. Squire, who was absent. Senator Aldrich angrily denied the right of Mr. Daniel to transfer his pair. Mr. Stewart then said that he was authorized to do it by Mr. Stanford, who, he said, had assured him that he was not in favor of keeping the Force Bill before the Senate. A heated colloquy took place between Senators Aldrich, Stewart, Daniel, Wolcott and others. There was the utmost confusion on the floor and in the galleries, and the Vice-President was utterly unable to preserve order. Mr. Daniel's transfer was allowed to stand, however, and Mr. Stanford was thus left unpaired.

The Force Bill Senators then hastily began transferring the pairs of their friends to men who were not paired, and thereby gained a few votes. The Democratic Senators were alert, however, and Mr. Faulkner, who had charge of the pairs, immediately discounted these Republican gains by making similar transfers.

The vote had been taken and all the pairs announced, but for a long time the Vice-President held the tally sheets in his hand without stating the result in order to give the Republicans all the time possible in which to gather themselves together. The vote had been recapitulated when another dispute arose as to pairs, and the Vice-President again gave his friends time.

At this juncture Mr. Edmunds, who was flushed with anger, stepped to Mr. Morgan, commanding him to order the vote recapitulated.

"That has already been done," said Mr. Morgan, at which the galleries broke into laughter and applause. The Vermont Senator thereupon fiercely appealed to the Chair to obey the rules and let the galleries if the crowd should again have the temerity to cheer. Mr. Morgan at once gave the notice as he was told to do, but the spectators did not seem very fearful of being driven out.

Following the vote upon tabling Mr. Wolcott's motion, which resulted in 34 yeas and 35 nays, the roll was called again on the question of taking up the Reapportionment Bill, and the vote was reversed. Thirty-five Senators voted yeas, and 34 nays, and the bill was laid before the Senate, and the closure rule and the Force Bill were forgotten.

An Exciting Interview.
(From the New York Sun.)
There is a highly interesting New York story of the laying aside of the Force Bill in the Senate yesterday.

When Senator Stanford announced that Senator Aldrich had authorized him to pair him against closure, Senator Aldrich rose and, in a parliamentary way, informed the Senate that he knew personally that Senator Stanford had given no such authority, and that Senator Stanford before leaving Washington on Sunday had informed him (Senator Aldrich) that he was in favor of the Force Bill, and proposed to stand by it. Senator Stewart became exceedingly angry at this, and flatly contradicted Senator Aldrich. The discussion came down to a personal matter between the two Senators, and they were induced to abandon it for the time to avoid a scene.

But neither Senator was satisfied. Senator Aldrich at once sent a telegram to Senator Stanford asking him to arise in his might and confound the Senator from Nevada. Senator Stewart also sent a telegram to Senator Stanford, asking him to telegraph at once and confirm the authority given verbally, which had been sneered at by the Senator from Rhode Island. Neither Senator bethought him that there was little or no telegraphic communication between New York and Washington, and both were on the anxious seat all day.

Meanwhile Senator Stanford was at the Windsor Hotel, resting after a carriage accident he had had in the morning. He had also been telegraphing. He had sent a telegram to Senator Stewart, giving him the desired authority to pair him against closure. But his telegram did not reach its destination for the same reason that the telegrams of the heated Senators in Washington did not get there.

After the two Senators in Washington had waited all day for replies to their earnest appeals they decided to wait no longer but to come to New York on the evening train and talk to Senator Stanford face to face. This resolution was formed by each separately. They were "not speaking" after their little tiff in the Senate. Their surprise and disgust may be imagined when they faced each other in the parlor car. They sat far apart as possible.

Arrived in New York, each hired him a carriage and paid the extra to get him as quickly as possible to the Windsor Hotel. They arrived simultaneously and faced the clerk together. They handed him their cards, which were sent up to Senator Stanford's room. Pretty soon Senator Stanford sent down his compliments to the Senators in waiting and said that he regretted that his accident prevented him from seeing them. He referred them to his private secretary, Mr. J. B. McCarthy, who was able to be out of bed. It was so late that Mr. McCarthy had retired. He received the two Senators in an undress costume. They both burst at him in the same breath.

"How about Stanford's pair on the Force Bill?"
Secretary McCarthy smiled pleasantly, at the Senator from Nevada and then at the Senator from Rhode Island. Then he said to the former:
"Did you not get Mr. Stanford's telegram authorizing you to pair him against closure?"

Senator Aldrich's face dropped, until it was painful to see. He then used language. It was language stronger than that with which he had addressed Senator Stewart in the Senate. He said he was at a loss to understand how Senator Stanford could call himself a consistent man. Then he left for Providence in high dudgeon.

THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Over One Hundred Bodies Recovered and More yet to be Unearthed.

YORKWOOD, Pa., Jan. 29.—One hundred and seven bodies have been taken from the ill-fated mine No. 1, of Frick & Co., at Mammoth, up to ten o'clock this morning. It is estimated that seventeen more of the victims of yesterday's explosion are still in the pit, but it is thought that all will be gotten out in a few hours.

The rescuing party is working with heroic energy and the wreck in the shaft is being fast cleared up.

An official of Frick & Co. said this morning: "It may never be known how or why the explosion occurred. Accumulation of fire damp was probably the cause; but it was never known to exist in any quantity before; in fact it may be said that the Mammoth mine has been free from damp. There is a theory that a pocket of natural gas was reached and that the operation of the ventilating fans now prevents any accumulation of it. It is not necessary that every one in the mine be killed when an explosion occurs. Explosives may stay in one particular section and may not permeate the entire mine, unless the volume is so great as to force it to every part of the pit. In this case the gas was confined to one portion and the miners who were in the other localities escaped."

LOTTERY IN LOUISVILLE.

Judge Jackson Decides the Act Repealing the Lottery Franchise Unconstitutional—The Capital Question.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.—Judge W. L. Jackson, of the Circuit Court, has decided the act of the last Legislature repealing several Kentucky lottery grants unconstitutional, and the swindle is now in full blast. An appeal was taken, but the case will not be reached by the Court of Appeals for several years. Other forms of gambling here are going on. A large meeting of the citizens has been held favoring the removal of the Capital from Frankfort to Louisville. The Constitutional Convention will likely settle the question. The new administration of Mayor Tyler is giving reasonable satisfaction thus far, but the ring has not yet showed its hand in reaching for spoils. The game seem to be waiting for prudential reasons, but they will get there.

Exit Ingalls.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29.—The vote for United States Senator in joint session of the Legislature yesterday resulted, Peffer 101, Ingalls 58, Blair 3, Baker 1, Morrill 1, Kelley 1. The Chairman thereupon declared William A. Peffer Senator-elect to succeed John J. Ingalls. The result was received with applause from the Alliance members. For the first time in the history of the State a United States Senator was chosen who owes no allegiance to the Republican party, and who was elected without its aid. The vote is substantially the same as the vote taken yesterday.

MONEY PLENTIFUL.

The Government Expenditures Will Help the Banks, and Though Money is Abundant the Silver Question Holds Business in Suspense.

INJURIOUS AGITATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The past week's business at the stock exchange has been dull and languid, and the prices of stocks have been weak and yielding. The realizing of the previous week by some of the larger operators has not been followed by a disposition to buy in again; and, although there are a good many holders who still cling to holdings which show good profits, yet the preponderant disposition at the moment is to dispose of "long" stocks. There seems to be no general lack of confidence in the current range of prices; but, on the other hand, there is an absence of any new stimulus to buying, and the "bull" side are occupying a Micawberish attitude, waiting for something to turn up.

Moreover, the position of the silver question in Congress has a decided tendency to hold business in suspense. Perhaps this factor is to some extent made to do service for other less obvious causes of inactivity; but it is nevertheless felt that so much depends upon what is to be the future quality and quantity of our currency, that the decision of this question must have a very important bearing on the status of all securities which do not distinctly rest on a gold basis of payment. Wall street has not yet ventured to discount the probable determination of this problem, either one way or another.

The purport of such information as is forthcoming suggests a probability that it will be found impossible to get a majority in the House not only for free coinage, but for any important departure from the silver law of last summer. All reports as to the disposition of President Harrison convey positive assurance that he will veto any measure that would have the effect of further increasing the silver circulation, whether in the form of coin or its paper representatives. This understood attitude of the President may have the effect of inducing some to vote for more silver who want to please their constituents yet are really opposed to that policy; but all the symptoms seem to indicate that it will be far from possible to pass any bill by a two-thirds majority of both Houses. The craze stage of the question seems to have culminated.

The more sober and better informed judgment on these questions of Eastern States is rapidly gaining ground; and if New York bankers and merchants were to make their united voice heard in public protest, the result would be quickly apparent in a positive revulsion of sentiment which would make it impossible to get any new silver legislation during the present session of Congress. Still, so long as the question remains unsettled, there is room for doubt; and that doubt rests upon Wall street at the moment, with very depressing effect. It is not alone, however, the silver question that makes business in suspense. There are other questions of large importance pending before Congress, on which there are spirited differences of opinion; and these add to the disposition to defer operations until the National Legislature adjourns—always the ardent wish of Wall street in January.

But, while there are these causes for the postponement of transactions, there are none directly conducing to depression or to real lack of confidence. It is true that poor returns from the railroads are expected until the next crop season; but the effect of that factor has probably been fully discounted. Nor can anything be immediately hoped for from the working of the new principle or railroad combination adopted by the western traffic association; for that has already been credited with any good that is likely to accrue from it for some months to come. Nor is the effect of the late crisis upon general trade felt to be a serious matter, for those effects have already almost disappeared, and the feeling in commercial and industrial circles is a reasonably hopeful one, while there is a general expectation of a really good business during the second half of the year. Thus there is nothing in the background to suggest misgivings as to the future. On the other hand, there are certain quite positive factors on the "bull" side, among which may be enumerated the reduced rate of interest at the Bank of England, the symptoms of the beginning of a re-buying movement of American securities by London, the purgation of weak spots from domestic interest, and the assurance of an easy—probably unusually easy—condition of the local money market from this time until the beginning of next fall.

Viewing the situation as a whole, I am disposed to regard it as a reasonable safe one for the purchase of sound railroad stocks on raids. Any "bull" factor arising would be likely to meet with a ready response from buyers. But on the other hand, it is not impossible that, should the uncertainties about silver legislation be much further prolonged, the market would seek relief from the weariness of waiting in a slight drop in prices. Any such fall, I should regard as affording a good basis for buying, and in the meantime light profits may be made out of brief turns by buying on the slight daily drops and selling on the rallies.

Money continues to accumulate in the banks. From the interior movement, the banks gained during the week \$3,000,000, and from the sub-treasury \$610,000, making a total gain of \$3,610,000. The increase of government expenditures and the changes in the tariff, which take effect under recent laws, will cause a sharp depletion of the cash in the treasury and correspondingly benefit the banks; and that effect will be more or less permanent.

HE WILL MARRY MISS AWA WILLING OF PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—It is now formally announced that Mr. John Jacob Astor, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, of 350 Fifth Avenue, is engaged to Miss Awa Willing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Astor verified the report when a Sun reporter called at the Astor residence last evening. A recent denial by Mrs. Astor of the reported engagement is explained by the fact that it was at first necessary to get the consent of the prospective bridegroom's father, who is now in Paris. That being obtained, the announcement was made. It is expected that Mr. Astor, Sr., will return for the wedding.

John Jacob Astor is about twenty-four years old, tall and slender, though muscular, with light brown hair and gray eyes. His two elder sisters are Mrs. Orme Wilson and Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton. He once attended Harvard, but did not graduate. He is fond of sports, being a good horseman and bicyclist as well as a good shot. He is a member of the Knickerbocker Club. He will one day be one of the richest men in the world.

Miss Willing is of an old Philadelphia family. She has dark hair and eyes, and is considered a beauty. She has spent much of her time abroad, and is well known in New York society.

It is said that Mr. Astor will, shortly after the wedding, sail with his wife and mother for Europe, where the party will pass the spring and early summer months, returning home in time to spend a few weeks at the Astor country place at Rhinebeck, afterward going to Newport for the season.

FREE COINAGE.

Proposed Legislation Condemned by Business Men—Meetings in Boston and Cincinnati Pass Strong Resolutions Against the Measure.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—Faneuil Hall's floor and gallery was packed at noon today with the substantial business men of Boston, gathered at the call of Mayor Matthews to formally protest against the free coinage of silver. The platform was occupied by some of the most distinguished statesmen, financiers and educators of Massachusetts.

Henry L. Pierce called the meeting to order and introduced Henry L. Higginson as the presiding officer. The latter announced that the meeting was one of protest only. The speakers were General A. F. Walker, Edward Atkinson and Congressman-elect Thomas Hoar. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts assembled in Faneuil Hall, laying aside party in the face of a common danger, protest against such a pernicious and disastrous legislation, and call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose it by every proper means. We regard it as an act to depreciate the currency and to injure the credit of the United States, and we regard it as an act to depreciate the currency and to injure the credit of the United States, and we regard it as an act to depreciate the currency and to injure the credit of the United States.

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ular, with light brown hair and gray eyes. His two elder sisters are Mrs. Orme Wilson and Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton. He once attended Harvard, but did not graduate. He is fond of sports, being a good horseman and bicyclist as well as a good shot. He is a member of the Knickerbocker Club. He will one day be one of the richest men in the world.

Miss Willing is of an old Philadelphia family. She has dark hair and eyes, and is considered a beauty. She has spent much of her time abroad, and is well known in New York society.

It is said that Mr. Astor will, shortly after the wedding, sail with his wife and mother for Europe, where the party will pass the spring and early summer months, returning home in time to spend a few weeks at the Astor country place at Rhinebeck, afterward going to Newport for the season.

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